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## CURRENT LITERATURE.

Reprint from Bulletin of the N. Y. Bot. Gardens, No. 6, May 27, 1901. (Continued.)

*Bryum ventricosum compactum* (B. & S.) Williams. (*B. pseudotriquetrum compactum* B. & S.)

Dawson, July 17, in fine fruit. A much smaller plant than the species, in very compact tufts. The leaf-cells and spores seem to be rather smaller also. The median cells measure .008 mm. wide and .016 to .025 mm. long, the spores up to .014 mm. The dorsal plates of teeth are rather narrow, about 1 to 3 near base, lamellae 30. Cell walls of the leaves usually seen to be distinctly pitted under a magnification of 300 dia. or more (583).

*Bryum suborbiculare* Philibert, sp. nov.

Apparently dioicous, no male flowers found. Tufts up to 2½ cm. high. Stems seldom branching. Leaves in 3 or 4 rosettes with innovations starting from their bases. Outer perichaetial leaves oblong, somewhat acutely pointed, 2 mm. long, upper stem leaves a little shorter, very broadly ovate, often obtuse, all entire with costa percurrent or mostly so. Borders revolute below and of about 3 rows of elongated cells, toward apex becoming flat and cells scarcely elongated. Lower leaves small, obtuse, often nearly as broad as long, with costa vanishing. Inner perichaetial leaves very broadly ovate-lanceolate, small, with costa vanishing. Median leaf-cells rhomboidal to hexagonal, from scarcely elongated to twice longer than broad, up to .025 mm. long. Cell walls not pitted. Capsule with lid up to 3 mm. long, broadly obovate, the sporangium gradually narrowing to a very short collum. Lid low-convex, papillate. Seta up to 2½ cm high. Exostome with lower dorsal plates narrow (1–3) and 25–30 lamellae on inner face. Endostome free with basilar membrane extending over ½ up, the segments slender above and widely perforate with mostly 3 long, finely appendiculate cilia between. Annulus of 3 rows of cells. Exothecal cells about mouth of capsule transversely elongated, in 2 or 3 rows, near middle the cells about twice longer than wide, toward base irregular, sinuous walled, with stomata about .035 mm. long. Spores nearly or quite smooth. up to .016 mm. (Plate 20.)

This small moss is peculiar in having the broad, mostly obtuse leaves clustered in 3 or 4 rosettes along the stem. It does not seem to be related very closely to any other American species.

Dawson, growing in swamp with *Cinclidium* and apparently rare. Collected in good fruit. July 2, 1899 (577.)

*Plagiobryum argenteoides* R. S. Williams sp. nov.

With the appearance of *Bryum argenteum*. In dense tufts up to 1 cm. high. Stem simple or branching, vineous red. radiculose below, in cross section showing an outer wall of one layer of irregular, somewhat thick-walled cells, with ground tissue of very large, thin-walled cells, becoming smaller toward center and enclosing a distinct central strand. Leaves concave, appressed, broadly ovate, with short abrupt point, entire, mostly ½ mm. long or less or occasionally the terminal leaves lanceolate pointed and up to 1 mm. long. Costa vanishing from $\frac{1}{3}$ to $\frac{2}{3}$ up. Upper $\frac{1}{3}$ of leaf usually hyaline. Alar cells and most basal cells square (sides 12 to 16 mm.) to short rectangular (1 to 2). Median cells irregularly rhomboidal to oblong-linear, up to .040 or .050 mm. by .012. Cell walls somewhat thickened, especially above. (Plate 21.)

This species is distinguished from the preceding by its small size and nerve vanishing far below the apex as well as by the short, square alar cells. Found on bare rock in dry places on the Yukon River, just below Dawson, March 19, 1899, (659).

Karl Mueller described in Flora, **70**: 221. 1887, a *Bryum bullatum*, which he compares with small *Plagiobryum Zierii*. As this comparison well fits my plant I was in some doubt as to the two being distinct, but having lately received a specimen of *bullatum* from the Mueller collection, through the kindness of the Berlin authorities, the two plants prove to be perfectly distinct, *bullatum* being an *Anomobryum* (*Sclerodictyon*) as described.

*Polytrichum hyperboreum* R. Br. Lake Lindeman. This plant has a white hair-point like the preceding, but grows up to 8 cm. high or more, with abundant branches. The hyaline lower cells average somewhat narrower and about twice longer than in *piliferum*. They are .008 to .012 mm. wide and up to .160 mm. long (686).

*Polytrichum inconstans* Hagen.

Stems slender, up to 8 cm. high, rather uniformly leaved above with a felt of dark red radicles below. Leaves somewhat distant, irregularly spreading, up to 6 mm. long, lanceolate with costa scarcely or short excurrent and margins minutely serrulate. Lamellae up to about 24, the median from 5 to 9 cells high, terminating in 1 or sometimes 2 cells, transversely oblong in section, about twice wider than high and not or scarcely depressed. Blade of leaf-bearing lamellae on either side of costa of only two layers of cells thick with cell walls on back of leaf not thickened. Leaf-cells in blade between base of lamellae and margin of leaf mostly from .012 by .016 mm. to .016 by .020 mm. (Plate 22.)

These specimens have been compared with specimens of *inconstans* Hagen in litt., collected by C. Jensen at Lilleelvedal, Norway, lately received from Harold Lindberg, fil., and are without doubt the same. The species is peculiar in the broad terminal cell of the lamellae, often doubled, the thin cell walls on back of leaf, very small teeth of margin and short excurrent nerve.

Collected at Lake Lindeman, in swampy places, May 26, 1898 (690).

*Pterigynandrum filiforme decipiens* (Web. & Mohr.) Limpr. Lake Lindeman. On rock. This variety is darker colored and grows in larger, looser tufts than the species with the tips of the stems and branches more curved (697).

*Leskea tectorum* (A. Braun) Lindb. Lake Lebarge and Dawson. On rock in rather dry places. Determined by Dr. G. N. Best. This species has smooth, broadly ovate leaves, with short-lanceolate point. The leaves are very concave, entire, with margin flat above and recurved below. The leaf-cells are mostly oval to rhomboidal seldom more than twice longer than broad and in margin below slightly transversely elongated: The vein is broad below and extends ½ up the leaf or sometimes shorter and forked above. Sterile (702).

*Hypnum amblyphyllum*, R. S Williams sp. nov.

Dioicous. Growing in water up to 3.5 dm. high, with mostly short, subpinnate branches hooked at apex. Cross sections of stem 5-sided with distinct angles, a poorly developed central strand of 3 or 4 small cells and outer walls of 1 or 2 rows of thickened cells. Leaves below more or less spreading, flexuous and twisted, toward the tops of the stems and branches falcate-secund with the tips often abruptly incurved. Stem leaves about 2.25 mm. long, serrulate all round, distinctly long-decurrent, ovate-lanceolate with broad, obtuse point, not plicate, somewhat concave, especially toward apex. Costa extending $\frac{2}{3}$ up, slightly convex on back. Alar cells often inflated nearly to costa and some small, nearly quadratic cells at margin just above the alar cells. Median leaf-cells .005 or .006 mm. wide and mostly .035 to .060 mm. long. Younger branch leaves narrowerly lanceolate with very short costa. Perichaetial leaves not plicate, closely sheathing, but little larger or more pointed than stem leaves, entire, with faint costa extending up $\frac{2}{3}$ or more. Seta up to 6 cm. long. Capsule 2.5 by 1 mm., with short upright collum, but much curved and nodding above Lid acutely conical, its height less than basal diameter. No annulus. Peristome teeth broadly hyaline bordered above, outer plates finely punctate below. Basal membrane at endostome scarcely ½ the teeth in height with solid segments and 2 or 3 nodose cilia between. Transversely elongated cells about mouth of capsule in 3 or 4 rows, the cells below roundish to oblong. Stomata roundish to short oblong, up to .040 mm. long. Minutely roughened spores up to .016 mm. (Plate 24.)

This species is intermediate between *exannulatum* and *pseudostramineum*. From the first it differs in the short, broadly-pointed leaves, the angular stem with fewer thickened cells in the outer walls and leaf-cells not pitted. The second differs in being monoicous, with entire, not decurrent leaves and not angular stems.

Dawson, in swamp water, in fine fruit July 17, 1898 (746).

*Hypnum subplicatile* (Lindb.) Limpr. Lake Lindeman, on damp rock and earth. This plant is very close to *callichroum* but differs in being rather smaller with regularly pinnate branches, leaves wider just above the base and abruptly narrowed to the insertion and capsule shorter. Cross sections of stem show an indistinct central strand and walls of a row of thin outer cells next about 3 rows of thick-walled cells. Median leaf-cells slightly vermicular, about .005 mm. wide and .040-.060 mm. long, alar cells mostly forming a small but distinct, convex, pale cluster. Stem leaves entire, borders flat, terminal branch leaves minutely serrulate, perichaetial leaves gradually narrowed to long, serrulate, slender point.

According to Limpricht this species has been previously collected on the island of Sachalin and in eastern Russia (751).